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BLUEBIRD. *Sialia sialis*.—Nearly equal to its former numbers, but not singing.

GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATHER, *Empidonax virescens*.—Abundant in all woods, and nesting plentifully. Its note was one of the ceaseless sounds of the woods.

LYNDS JONES, Oberlin, Ohio.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD BREEDING IN THE SAME LOCATION FOR TEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.—On May 29, 1897, I collected a nest and two fresh eggs of the little Ruby-throat from a pair of birds which have annually nested in the same locality. The bird remained on the nest while I severed the branch on which it was placed. The locality in which this pair of birds have nested so long, is a small group of sugar maples near a brook in a ravine on the border of a large wood. The first time I found them nesting here was May 29, 1897, when I took a nest and two fresh eggs from a neighboring tree. On the same branch, and only six inches away, was an old nest, showing the birds had used the locality in previous years.

J. WARREN JACOBS, Waynesburg, Pa.

ABUNDANCE OF DENDROICA IN CALIFORNIA.—For about a week prior to January 21, 1897, I noticed a number of Warblers along a creek that ran near a road, over which I passed daily. They were very active and could be heard chirping as they searched for insects in the trees and on the ground. I thought they were Audubon's, but on the 22nd I thought the note sounded different from Audubon's, so I returned earlier than usual (about 4:50 P. M.) and found them quite common, and they allowed me to approach within from six to eleven feet, when to my surprise I saw they were Myrtle. The creek was quite low and they would sit on the rocks in water or search along the bank. On the 23rd I found about fifty and shot one. On the 2nd of February I shot two more, and they appeared to be old birds, though I could not say for sure. (One of the birds was named by Mr. R. Ridgway of the Smithsonian.) I had not met the Myrtle at any place except along the creek, but after February nearly all the birds I noticed seemed to have the white throat patch. I could not see any difference between this bird and Audubon's except there seemed to be a slight difference in the note, and in the latter part of February I could generally tell by note whether it was Audubon's or Myrtle. A small note-book in which I kept my rough notes after March was lost, so all I have is as follows: February 6, about twenty in oaks on hills. February 14, more common than Audubon's. March 7, about equally divided. March 20, still common in hills. April 4, common as Audubon's. Al-